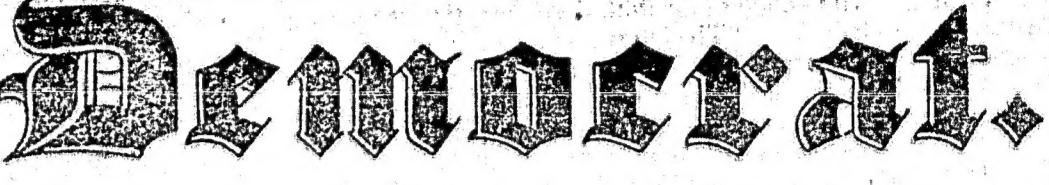
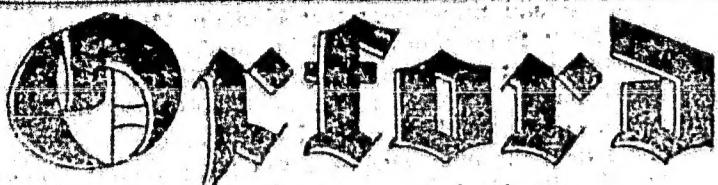


Dona J. Garter
A.M.



PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1838.

VOLUME 5.

NUMBER 22.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLETT.

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Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at
the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms,
proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

CONVERSATIONS, or LETTERS on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

The old Tin Kitchen and Cracked Dish.

There are seasons of economy when the wisest sometimes step over the saddle in mounting.

The parsimonious old bachelor may know less of these freaks of minor traffic, but the young married couple rarely pass the honeymoon without some evidence that there is more

show than utility in some of their economical purchases. It would be well if all would

serve the first worthless article they purchase after entering the married state, as a restraining

momento through life.

Years have rolled away since Simon Oldschool's marriage. He and his beloved Jemima had put their little earnings together—and the table presented when fitted out, for the breakfast or dinner, a very decent set of crockery, but scarcely any thing superfluous. One day, however, the goose was a little too large for the dish—and Jemima thought she would remedy the evil in future, if she could economically.

Now in studying matters of economy, it is well known how much more satisfaction it is to show our best friend what we have done, than to disclose before hand schemes which circumstances may prevent maturing. Such were the feelings of Jemima when she dressed for shopping; and the anticipated gratification of displaying her good bargain, kept her silent on the object of her visit to the crockery store.

Mr. Pipeclay was very assiduous in displaying his wares to Jemima, as she stood by the counter. 'What is the price of this large blue dish, sir?

'Only nine shillings, maria, and a fine article it is. Shall I send it to your house?

'O, I believe not; I like the dish pretty well, but I can't afford to give so much for a dish.'

'Well maria, here is one of the same pattern which we will sell for less. It is just as good as the other in every respect, except this crack which you see does not extend across within an inch; only boil it well in milk and it will last an age. We don't like to sell our ware below cost but as it is a little damaged, and we hope to have more custom from you, we will put it at the low price of four and six.'

Jemima was one of those rare ladies who never ask, abatements, and hardly knowing whether pity for the trader's sacrifice or joy at her good bargain, most predominated in her breast, she told Mr. Pipeclay to send it home at two.

Dinner was prepared that day as usual, and Jemima might have been seen, as she was seated, measuring with her eye the large oval

spice the dish was destined to occupy before

her eyes and a suppressed smile which occasionally played at the corner of her mouth, showed that something would shew by and by.

At the time when the fever of land specula-

tion was raging high, Simon was almost induced

to submit to the solicitation of some of his

neighbors to take a share in a township; but

he would not venture to make, however, without Jemima's knowledge and consent.

Presented with her choice ware. The suppressed smile now burst forth, as she exhibited her

'You know best, Simon, isn't this

an economical purchase. Here Simon, isn't this

a splendid article for four and six?—this will

hold the goose, deary.'

'The whole—goose—dishes—eh?' repeated

Simon slowly as he turned over the dish to

inspect it—'why Jemima, it is almost cracked,

in two!'

'O, no matter for that, Mr. Pipeclay says it

can be boiled in milk, and made as sound as it ever was.'

As Thanksgiving day was approaching and

some of the Oldschool family were expected

at dinner on that day, immediate preparations

were made for repairing the dish. The trou-

ble now was to prepare a suitable thing to boil it in. The dinner pot was too small at the

mouth, and nothing could be found large enough but the old wash boiler; in this it set ad-

mirably.

'Well, Jemima, how much water does it

take to fill the boiler as high as this?' pointing

to the extreme point of the crack.

'Why, about a bucket and a half.'

'Four gallons of milk in Thanksgiving time!

Unfortunate season indeed for such an under-

feeding! Pumpkin pies had monopolized all

the cows in the neighborhood could pro-

duce till the eventful day. As nothing could

be done with it, Jemima rather sorrowfully and

carefully placed it in a conspicuous part of the

closet, with the defect out of sight as much as

possible, until some future day when they might

keep a cow and mend it more economically.

Rather ashamed of her speculation, Jemima

said nothing of a new dish, and the Oldschool

family were amply served from the smaller one.

Many curious and wondering eyes were

that day cast by the visitors upon the unused blue

dish on the closet shelf. And Simon smiled as

Jemima bit her lip when the memento of her rare speculation met her eye.

Simon, in all his wisdom and economy, however, was not infallible. The judicious mode of roasting geese, which had been practised in the Oldschool family from the days of the Pilgrims, was to suspend them by a wire before the fire—not unfrequently leaving it a matter of some doubt whether cook or the goose had the greatest scorching. Simon, in the plenitude of his affection was determined to save his beloved from such a fate, whenever he could make a suitable provision, economically.

One day passing where a red flag had drawn a concourse of people together, he found among a lot of second-hand furniture the very article he wanted. After waiting two hours, the auctioneer approached the spot where Simon had patiently staid himself for the purpose of securing the prize. The bids began at five cents, and after close bidding for a few minutes, it was knocked off, and the clerk directed to put down 'one second-hand tin-kitchen, little used, to Simon Oldschool—thirtyseven and a half cents—delivered.'

'This is the screen for Jemima,' said Simon; 'as he took it in his hand 'and a cheap one too.'

'Why Simon,' exclaimed his beloved as he entered the door, 'what black, greasy thing have you got here?—it's—'

'It is an economical purchase, deary—only

think, but two and three pence, spit and all.'

Jemima now began to scrape the lumps of

dough and putty from the bottom of the tin-

kitchen, and exhibited to Simon a tolerable

cullender. He contemplated his friend a few

moments, and then said in as good humor as

one he could assume—'Well, my dear, I

guess we shall have to boil it with your cracked

dish!'

The article was not comely enough to adorn

the closet, but Jemima was careful to place it

where it would meet her husband's eyes as often as the cracked dish should meet hers, hoping that the memento would not be less useful to him than the dish had been to her.

Now there are few newly married people

who have not bought their cracked dishes and

old tin-kitchens: it is not in these simple cir-

cumstances that the merit of the tale consists—

but it is in the use to which such speculation can

be applied. It is to the purchase of the dish

and tin-kitchen that much of the prosperity of

the Oldschool family is owing.

After their first speculations, they learnt the

important lesson, not to purchase any article of

furniture, without consulting each other. Sam

Slop advertises goods below cost. Jemima re-

members the cracked dish, and is careful to go

where men are willing to own that, they sell on

a living profit.

Simon, on his way to his place of business,

passes an auction man—he looks straight ahead,

and hurries his step as he passes and thinks of

his tin-kitchen speculation; and when he is

really in want of an article he goes to the regu-

lar dealer, buys a good article, pays a fair price,

and has the noble consciousness that he is help-

ing the trade.

When Jemima talked of buying a pretty par-

celine, measuring with her eye the large oval

spice the dish was destined to occupy before

her eyes and a suppressed smile which occasion-

ally played at the corner of her mouth, showed

that something would shew by and by.

At the time when the fever of land specula-

tion was raging high, Simon was almost induced

to submit to the solicitation of some of his

neighbors to take a share in a township; but

he would not venture to make, however, without Jemima's knowledge and consent.

'You know best, Simon, isn't this

an economical purchase. Here Simon, isn't this

a splendid article for four and six?—this will

hold the goose, deary.'

Thus scarcely a day passes without some

important or trivial master being decided, by

advertising to one of those valuable regulators,

It would do one good to go over their house

and see how these standing monitors have pre-

served their rooms from the accumulation of

useless furniture of all kinds—and the business

of Simon from the inroads of all visionary spec-

ulations.

Year after year has passed away—and many

has been the joyful Thanksgiving dinner the

writer has taken in the Oldschool family—

dozens of dishes have been broken and passed

to oblivion, cooking apparatus has been burnt

out and replenished time and again—yet as often

as the old tin-kitchen has returned, the newly scoured

old tin-kitchen has been upon its nail, and the

cracked dish has held its wonted conspicuous

location—yet unholed, unused and unbroken.

To every newly married couple we would

say—preserve, as the most valuable and im-

portant mementos, in whatever shape they may

have fallen to your lot, the first cracked dish

and old tin-kitchen.—[Portsmouth Journal.

From the Skowhegan Sentinel.

AN INCIDENT.

Mr. A. who frequented the city of B. with his horse team which he loaded with flour &c. on his return happened to arrive two days after the banks had denied specie payment. He enquired the price of flour of Mr. C., a dealer in that article, and also a large stock holder and director of the E. Bank in that city. The answer was that flour was worth \$11,00.

'But,' said A., 'I was here last week, and the said com-

flour was worth but \$9,00 per barrel; what is mite shall have power to dismiss any school swelled their buds to such a degree as to endanger the harvest. The bulbous plants put forth their sprouts more than an inch above the surface of the soil, and all vegetation seemed to be preparing to hail the spring. We have had no such weather for ten winters past, as our own wood and coal bills will testify. We had begun to believe that the earth was fast cooling down, as geologists predict will happen at some indefinite period of the future, and that we were all going to be frozen to death before we had witnessed the fulfilment of the glorious results of General Jackson's Administration. But we do not believe any such consequences will happen to the earth in our day and generation, any more than we believe that whiggism will obtain any permanent triumph over democracy.

We are determined to hope for the best, both in the natural and political world, and that every amelioration of the moral condition of society will be attended with an amelioration of our variable and unfixed climate. Such are our hopes and reasonable prospects.

The Maine Bank in this City has resumed specie payment. The example ought to be followed by others. The same obligation rests on these institutions as on individuals, and it is a gross abuse of the whole community to allow any set of institutions to lift themselves above the laws, repeat all their restrictions, act their own good pleasure whether or not they shall fulfil their chartered obligations at the same time that an individual is subjected to the strict severity of the law, and under a government which professes to extend an equal protection to all!

seen, every pleasant day, mounted on one of the finest horses from the eloquent Virginian's stud, taking that exercise so essential to sustain him in the discharge of the fatiguing duties of his station, which was presented to him by the descendant of Pocahontas.

From the Maine Democrat.
EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

From a gentleman in Washington to his friend in this town, dated December 27.

Little is doing, or will be done in either House, until the holy days are passed, when from present indications, business will flow on speedily and uninterruptedly, and the wants of the nation are carefully and diligently sought after and provided for. Mr. Wright's bill in relation to the banks in this district will compel them to redeem their notes in specie, or stop entirely. I hear much about the resumption of specie payments by the banks, but one appears to be waiting for the other, and thus they manage, by the assistance and support of each other, to keep the people out of their just dues for as long a time as they choose. But the evil day (fatal to so many of them I fear) which they are striving to put far from them, must come at last, and the account they will have to settle with an indignant and injured community, will be an awful account—but the worst of it is they have got to render this account, and at the same time they know that the judgment has already passed, and they have received their condemnation. Business is already reverting to its proper channels, and begins to revive, and as matter of course, the feds begin to drop and hang their heads. The storm they have raised has spent its force, and although the consequences have in some instances been disastrous, and everywhere injurious, yet the sun is again peeping through the clouds by which he has so long been hid, and is enlivening the earth with his cheering beams. American enterprise and diligence will overcome this as it has every other obstacle thrown across her path by time-serving and designing politicians, to retard her upward and onward progress, and the bright resplendence of her beams will dazzle the weak vision, and overwhelm with shame and disgrace, all who have been laboring to accomplish her downfall.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A bill passed the Senate, after a long discussion prohibiting the circulation of small bills in the District. It is one of the vilest and most contemptible of all the measures of Benton—Van Buren, Loco-foco-ism. All notes of a denomination under five dollars, are forbidden circulation under the severest and most odious penalties. The offence of passing any bill under five dollars is made *indicible*—and punishable by a fine of *forty dollars*; and the Government holds out its encouragement to informers and spies, by putting into the pocket of any levelling scoundrel who shall, by his testimony, bring the offender to judgment—one *hundred dollars* of the fine!

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express, writing on the subject, says:—

"Mr. Clay, to-day, in a manner much more excited than he was to be upon any political question, gave his opinion very freely of the measure and men of the Administration. He told the committee of Finance, in just so many words, with his eye upon Mr. Wright, the chairman, that 'they ought to be ashamed of themselves for introducing such a bill,'—that it was a wretched and miserable picayune affair, and got up to oppress the slaves—the free negroes,—the beggars,—the poor women and children of the District of Columbia. Mr. Preston responded in similar terms, and nearly all the Senators spoke either upon the one side or the other. The bill was finally passed, after a session of more than four hours."

The above beautiful and polished effusion is from the Bangor Whig. The way Mr. Clay *flechted* it when he came to vote on this same "vilest and most contemptible" measure—this bill which the Committee ought to be "ashamed of themselves for introducing" is a "caution" to those who think, or wish to make others think, that the opposition of Clay and Preston to this policy of the administration is any thing but *factious*.

On the engrossment of the bill in the Senate, the vote stood—yeas 30, nays 0! Messrs. Clay, Preston and others who had assailed it, dodged the question. If they believed it to be, as they described it, a "BILL OF ABOMINATIONS," were they not recreant to their oaths, and the trust responded in them, in failing to record their votes against it?

But on the passage of the bill the nature of their opposition was unmasked. They perceived that they could not again avoid recording their votes. They were brought to the dilemma either of putting on record their sanction of the shin-plaster and small bill currency, or of voting all their objections and protestations of the day before to have been attempts to beat down a policy against which they were "ashamed" to record their votes! They took the latter born of the dilemma (a), and crucified their eloquent speeches, in preference to impaling themselves on the Journal of the Senate. Yes, Messrs. Clay and Preston voted in

(a) The vote on the final passage of the bill was as follows:—

Yea—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Knight, Linn, Lyon, Lumpkin, McLean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Strange, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright and Young—37.

Nay—Mr. Twiss.

committee ought to be ashamed of themselves for reporting!"

The Globe of the 26th describes the scene as follows: "The bill was put upon its passage to-day; and those who had spoken so furiously against it day after day, who had denounced it as a measure of which the authors ought to be 'ashamed,' who had execrated it as a bill of pains and penalties against 'minors,' little

boys and girls, children, the very beggars whom we meet in the Avenue," who denounced the cruelty which would make these "unfortunate" the subject of such punishment; who invoked the Senate not "to attack negroes and little children," but "to strike rather at higher game,"

those who run off from this bill of abomination in third reading on Saturday, after all the

amendments were made, came in to-day and recorded their names for this shocking outrage upon all humanity. A general expression of

despise pervaded the Senate when the thundering orators—Messrs. CLAY and PRESTON—

were drawn up to-day, and were compelled either to vote that all they had said before was

sheer hypocrisy and cant, or to make it clear

on the journal that they were in favor of the

shin-plaster system, and were working it for

political effect; or again to run, as they did on

Friday, from the ayes and noes. The poor

had brought themselves into a most distressing dilemma. Their motions to postpone

—their passionate and moving appeals—all

their arguments addressed to party feeling—

had failed to bring up their troops to vote a

license to that petit larceny through which they

hope the country may be harrassed into a willingness to be broken on that great balance

wheel—a national bank. Finding that their

wheels would fly on the third reading, they

made haste to escape them, and in such hurry,

that they most have been dexterous in avoiding

desks, chairs and benches, so as not to render

actual shin plasters necessary, to heal the

wounds of those who had fought the battle so

stoutly for their metaphorical brethren.

But what must have been the sensations of

those high-minded Senators when the alarming

bill was again brought up for final action, and

they, upon sober consideration, had discovered

that they dare not again run away from the

vote. Mr. CLAY has too much reputation, and

too many eyes upon him, to venture upon so

sudden a change without a pretext. He

therefore, with uncommon boldness—not to say

audacity—put his resolution to a new stand in

the Senate—a stand by the bill—asserted that

the amendment about the mode of proof for the

offence to be remedied had removed his objections

to it, when the whole scope of his argument

had been directed against the main provisions

which now constitute the bill, and when the

amendment which he now pretends reconciled

him had been made, before he ran off from it.

Mr. PRESTON, on his part, solemnly declared that his absconding was a mere matter of accident.

We have some *little Clays and Prestons* in

this State who have made it their business to

ridicule the policy of suppressing small bills, and who will doubtless attempt to overthrow it in this State. The trouble is that they are "little" ones. If they had sagacity to foresee

the consequences of their political acts, and re

putation to lose thereby, they would do what

Clay and Preston have done in the Senate—

talk in favor of small bills and shin-plasters, but

be very careful to record their votes against

them—at any rate to put nothing on record in

their favor. Augusta Age.

Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

IN SENATE, Saturday, Jan. 6.

M'Kean introduced the following resolutions,

which were laid on the table, to come up in order.

Resolved, That Congress possesses no power under the constitution to abolish slavery where it exists in any of the States of this Union.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to legislate

at this time on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The consideration of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions was then resumed, and on the adoption of an amendment by Mr. Morris, the gentleman has continued speaking till this hour, (2 o'clock P. M.)

P. S. The amendment proposed by Mr.

Morris was rejected by a vote of thirty-two to

nine. The amendment of Mr. Allen, adopted

yesterday, was withdrawn, to be offered again

at the close of the whole series. An amend

ment proposed by Mr. Bayard, was rejected by

a vote of thirty-four to eight. The question

then recurred on Mr. Calhoun's third resolu

tion, which was adopted by a vote of 31 to 11.

The House of Representatives did not sit on Saturday.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Friday, Dec. 29.—Mr. Webster

appeared to-day and took his seat.

Counter Manifesto to the Resolutions of Mr.

Calhoun.—Mr. Morris of Ohio, presented a

series of resolutions embracing his views of the

rights and obligations of the General Govern

ment and of the states, especially in reference

to the abolition of slavery in the District of Co

lumbia.

The resolutions are very long, and express

opinions and sentiments directly the opposite of

those contained in the resolutions offered by

Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Morris moved that the reso

lutions be printed.

Mr. Calhoun said he was quite willing that

they should be printed. He regarded them as

presenting the antagonist side of the question

to that set forth by him. They are, he said,

not necessary to constitute an election, is thirty-

four thousand two hundred and sixty two; that be unnecessary, in so large a class of cases, and

Edward Kent has thirty-four thousand three

accepted the votes.

It was alleged in the remonstrance from the

Senate, and he trusted that a vote

would be taken upon it.

In the House.—Petitions and memorials were

presented from the different states—a large

proportion of them being for the abolition of

slavery, or remonstrating against the annexation

of Texas or any slave holding state to the

constitutionally elected Governor of the State of

Maine.

The former were laid on the table, under

the rule adopted in Mr. Patton's resolution;

and the latter took the same course by suc

cessive motions.

When Mr. Adams was called upon, he presented

a memorial for the abolition of slavery. In

the declaration he had made respecting the

Resolution of Mr. Patton at the time it was ad

opted, he held himself otherwise bound by

it than by physical force. He held all the free

speech of that he did had the resolution

never passed.

Mr. Lawyer, of Ala., called Mr. Adams to

order.

Mr. Adams said he made these remarks as

prefatory to giving notice, that he intended to

on an early day to offer a motion for rescinding

Left sitting.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 16, 1838.

We have received and lay before our readers the Re

port of the Committee of the Legislature on the votes

for Governor. The report gives to Mr. Kent one hundred

and ninety-three votes more than were received by

all others. It appears that some votes were rejected for

informalities, but counting all the votes given and re

turned, Mr. Kent would have a majority. Without any

reference therefore to the result, we must be permitted

to dissent from some of the principles laid down in the

Report. We acknowledge that there are difficulties in

the way of a liberal or strict

and to removing the guard set by the constitution and the laws around the rights of suffrage.

CHARLES FOX, per order.

STATE OF MAINE.

Treasurer's Office, }
Dec. 31, 1837.

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of an Act of the Legislature, passed Anno Domini, 1832, relative to the annual exhibit of the state of the Finances, the Commissioner of the Treasury respectfully submits the following:

REPO'R'T.

The money in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1837, was \$24,906.81. There has been received into the Treasury for the current year, 278,613.28.

Leaving a balance on hand of \$45,421.74. The subjoined table, No. 1, exhibits my account as made up for the year now ending. No. 2, furnishes a more detailed statement of the various items constituting the expenditures and receipts of the year.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt now due from the State amounts to \$230,668.23.

Viz: A loan at 5 per cent, payable on the 22d day of May, 1832, of

10,000.

A loan at 5 per cent, payable on the 22d day of May, 1833, of

15,000.

A loan at 5 per cent, payable on the 16th day of June, 1832, of

20,000.

A loan at 5 per cent, payable on the 1st day of January, 1840, of

10,000.

A loan at 5 per cent, made in 1837, payable one half in five years, and the other half in five years, of

9,000.

Loans at 5 per cent, made from Banks in 1830, redeemable in 5 annual instalments,

50,000.

Loans at 5 per cent, made from Banks in 1837, redeemable in 5 annual instalments,

157,901.83.

Making a total of \$230,668.23.

Of the Public Debt there will be payable of principal and interest at different periods in 1838.

The Committee on Finance estimated the receipts from the Land department,

For 1838, at 120,000.

1837, at 85,000.

The amount paid into the Treasury from the department has been

For 1837, 44,591.65.

1837, 11,910.03.

Making a deficit below the estimates of \$183,483.29.

The great failure off in the receipts of the Land department, the suspension for several years past of State Tax, and the appropriation of the Bank notes, have applied to defray the expenses of the Government, but now to the support of primary Schools, will account for the necessity of resort to loans to meet the demands upon the Treasury and the consequent increase of the public debt.

The amount now due the Land department is nominally more than sufficient to pay off the public debt but the present embarrassed state of the money market and the limited demand for the public lands, the receipts from this source will be of uncertain amount and cannot therefore be relied upon to any considerable extent to meet the demands upon the Treasury.

OF THE PRESENT LIABILITIES AND RE-SOURCES OF THE TREASURY.

The liabilities are as follows:

Funded Debt, \$280,563.29.

Unpaid Interest Fund, 60,905.50.

Annual School Fund No. 1, 117.78.

" " 2, 15.31.

" " 3, 21.14.

" " 4, 20.45.

" " 5, 49,415.36.

" " 6, 34.87.

" " 7, 47.29.

" " 8, 10.16.

" " 9, 50.50.

" " 10, 21.76.

Surplus Revenue, \$32,189.91.

\$413,001.88.

The Resources of the State are as follows:

Amount now in the Treasury, \$45,421.74.

Notes and Bills receivable, 11,447.81.

Uncollected State Taxes, 34.26.

County Taxes, 469.61.

Total of Treasury resources, \$57,372.90.

Balance against the Treasury, \$356,578.94.

Other Resources of the State which are not immediately available, 105 shares Augusts Bank, Augusts, 10,050.

50 " Maine Bank, Portland, 5,000.

50 " Mercantile Bank, Bangor, 6,000.

\$21,002.

Notes in the hands of the Agent, \$30,000.

Notes in the hands of J. O'Brien, Warden—supposed of little value—nominal amount.

A claim jointly with Massachusetts against the United States for losses sustained during the late war—an't not known.

Lands within the limits and belonging to this State—value not known.

OF THE ANNUAL SCHOOL FUND.

The amount received from the Banks in operation in this State for the year 1837, being a tax of one per cent, on the capital, is \$40,415.26.

Balance of School Fund No. 1, 117.78.

" " 2, 163.31.

" " 3, 214.91.

The amount received from the Banks for the year 1837, is by law to be distributed in February next for the use of Primary Schools among the cities, towns and plantations of the State.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

By Act of Congress passed in June, 1836, a set of standards completed under the direction of the Treasurer of the United States is to be distributed to each of the States.

The set belonging to this State will probably be received the ensuing spring, when it will become the duty of the Treasurer, or some persons appointed by him, to compare the weights and measures now in use, with the new public standards of the State. To secure all the benefits intended by the Act of Congress aforesaid it probably will be necessary to revise the laws of the State in relation to this subject.

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1838.

The tables hereto attached, numbered three and four exhibit, so far as can be ascertained, the probable receipts and expenditures for the year 1838.

The amount which will be required to pay the bounty on wheat raised within this State the past season, must necessarily remain uncertain until full and complete returns shall have been made to the Legislature, still it is believed that the estimate will be found large enough to meet the claims upon the Treasury growing out of this and excellent provision of our law.

The law establishing this department, containing the duty of the Treasurer in making his Annual Report to

an exhibit of the state of the Finances simply, I now respectfully submit this Report to your consideration.

DANIEL WILLIAMS,
Commissioner of the Treasury.

RECAPITULATION OF THE BANKS ASSTRAT FOR SEPTEMBER.

Capital Stock paid in, \$5,157,250.00.

Bank circulation, 1,366,785.00.

Net profits on hand, 162,783.70.

Balances due to other Banks, 321,566.58.

Cash deposited, 4c. not bearing interest, 830,603.43.

Cash deposited, bearing interest, 371,776.85.

Total amount due from the Banks, 8,209,711.84.

Gold, Silver, &c. in Banks, 251,284.90.

Bills on Banks in this State, 137,448.02.

Bills of Banks elsewhere, 120,458.00.

Balances due from other Banks, 31,031.08.

Due to the banks, excepting balances, 509,894.09.

Total amt't of the Resources of the Banks, 8,209,711.84.

considered by a board of bank Directors, as in failing circumstances if he were to continue to give his notes when he could not pay those in such multitudes as are beginning to disperse and already standing against him. This truth is no one can deny but most banks in the State could be easily dispersed, pay specie in thirty days.

in the hands of the government, where it properly belongs. Gen. Scott will soon be at his ap-

Island the current is rapid, but not so rapid as to prevent all improper communication with the distance between which is, we should judge, a trifle over half a mile. It would be impossible for a boat to make its way from the Canada shore to the Island, in a direct line.

The current would carry them below the Island and, unless skillfully managed, below the Falls.

The only possible way for a landing to be effected by the Royalists, would be to start from some point a mile or more above, move partially with the current, and strike upon the south part of the Island.

If no resistance should be made, this could be very easily accomplished; but the discharge of a few pieces of ordnance—laden with grape shot—upon the fleets or boats which would necessarily be employed upon such an expedi-

tion, would soon make them, or make them so perfectly unmanageable as to be carried with the current over the Falls. It is the knowledge of the fact which prevented more than fifteen to twenty men to volunteer their services of an attack upon the Island.

The thundering of the mighty armament were far more eloquent than the language of Governor Head: and its frowning brow more terrible than his threats and swaggerings. It makes Navy Island—unadorned with either walls or bulwarks—more formidable than Quebec or Gibraltar, and perfectly impregnable.

Five hundred men, well armed, and with a good train of artillery, might bid eternal defiance to ten thousand.

Chippewa is about half a mile below the north point of the Island, and so situated that it could be destroyed by hot shot from the Island.

The troops on the Canada shore are principally quartered in two large taverns directly opposite the centre of the Island, both of which could be easily sheltered by the patriot artillery. The banks of the Island are from ten to twenty feet in height, and generally perpendicular. At no point, however, would they present a landing, if unguarded; but their elevation would enable a few men to do wonderful execution among those who would venture an attack against an armed force.

From the Eastern Argus.

CANADA NEWS.

Our accounts by Buffalo papers are to Thursday afternoon.

The Daily Journal says the rumor is very prevalent about town that Dr. Dunscombe is marching down with a force of the patriots from the camp of Navy Island. Gen. Van Rensselaer.

Mr. Delesdernier offered some remarks against the acceptance of the report, and was followed by Messrs. Goodnow and Peine of

Sanford, the latter of whom is a member of the Senate, the former of the House.

Mr. Delesdernier said, that he had been present at the meeting of the Senate, and had voted in the affirmative.

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County of Oxford to Job Prince Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
1837 March 29. To one day to appoint agents to take the census in the unincorporated Townships in said County, pursuant to an Act of March 2d, 1837.
Travel from Turner to Paris & home, 24 miles.
May 2. To travel from Turner to Brownfield on Pet. of Daniel Beau & als. 55 miles.
To one day viewing on said Pet.
To travel from Brownfield to Hiram and back to Daniel Beau & als. being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners 16 miles.
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet.
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet.
To travel from David Noyes' in Norway to Eleazar Dunham's in Paris, pet. of John Porter & als. 16 miles.
To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovell on Pet. of Wm. Lebaron and als. 16 miles.
To three days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet.
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet.
To travel from David W. Corliss' in Summer home, 12 miles.
To 4 days making plats and reports. \$69.70

JOB PRINCE.
Oxford, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared Job Prince and made oath that the within account by him subscribed, is true as to time and charges, and as to distance according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.
March 28. To travel from Brownfield to Paris Court House and home, 22 miles.
To one day appointing agents to take the census in unincorporated places in said County. 3.00
May 2. To travel from my house to Zick Miller's in Brownfield and home, twice on Pet. of Daniel Beau & als. 16 miles.
To 2 days attendance on said Pet. 1.00
To travel from Brownfield to John Kimball's in Hiram and home on pet. of Joseph Brown and others, on a joint view with Cumberland County Commissioners, 20 miles.
To 3 days attendance on said petition. 2.00
To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovell on Pet. of Wm. Lebaron and others, 14 miles.
To 3 days attendance on said Pet. 1.00
To travel from Moses Hutchins' Jr. to Joseph Bassett's in Lovell and home on Pet. of James Walker & als, 15 miles, and 4 days attendance. 3.00
June 12. To travel from Brownfield to Zury Robinson's in Summer and home on Pet. of John Moulton & others, 98 miles.
To 13 & 14. To 2-3 days attendance on said Pet. 5.00
\$56.66

ABEL GIBSON.
Oxford, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared Abel Gibson and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed, is true as to time and charges, and as to distance according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsey Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.
March 29. To one day at Paris to appoint agents to take the census in unincorporated places in said County. 3.00
To travel to and from Paris 40 miles. 4.00
April 2. To travel to Carthage and home to carry papers to Freeman Ellis Agent, 24 miles. 2.00
May 2. To travel from home to Brownfield on Pet. of Daniel Beau & als. 83. 5.00
To travel from Brownfield to Hiram on Pet. of Joseph Brown & als. 73 miles.
To 3 days viewing and hearing the parties jointly with the Commissioners of Cumberland Co. 9.00
To travel from Hiram to Brownfield, 73 miles. 7.75
To 3 days viewing and hearing the parties on Pet. of Daniel Beau & als. 16 miles. 1.00
To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovell on Pet. of Wm. Lebaron and als. 16 miles.
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties, &c. as said Pet. 9.00
To travel from said Hutchins' to Bassett in Lovell on Pet. of James Walker. 1.00
To 2 days on said Pet. 1.00
To travel home on said Pet. 4.25 miles. 1.00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of John Moulton & als. 10 miles. 1.00
June 12. To travel from home to Zury Robinson's in Summer, on Pet. of John Moulton & als. 10 miles.
To three days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 1.00
To travel from David W. Corliss' home on said Pet. 12 miles. 1.00
\$60.66

JOHN HEARSEY.
Oxford, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared John Hearsey and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed, is true as to time, charges, and as to distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Job Prince Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.
July 4. To travel from Turner to Denmark and home on Pet. of Charles W. of town of Oxford, 90 ms. 9.00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties &c. 1.00
Sept. 12. To travel from Turner to Rumford on Pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. 30 miles. 3.00
To two days viewing, hearing the parties. 6.00
" 13. To travel from Andover to Bethel on Pet. of James Walker and als. 18 ms. 1.00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of Frederick Coburn and als. 16 ms. 1.00
" 25. To travel from Greenfield to Paris and back to Greenwood to adjourn, on Pet. of Committees of town of Paris & day. 1.00
" 26. To travel from Nibley's in Corner in Norway to Eleazar Dunham's in Paris, pet. of Committee of town of Paris 10 miles. 1.00
To viewing and hearing the parties 3 days. 10.50
To travel from said Dunham's home 22 miles. 2.20
Oct. 8. To travel from Turner to Baldwin and back on Pet. of Ephraim Flint and als. being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners, 128 miles. 12.00
To 13 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of Frederick Coburn and als. 16 ms. 1.00
" 10. To travel from Jay to Rumford on Pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. being an adjourned meeting, 22 miles. 2.20
To 14 day viewing and adjudicating on said Pet. 4.50
To travel from Turner to Bushfield and home on Pet. of Isaac Chase and als. 16 miles. 2.00
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties. 1.00
" 11. To travel from Turner to Jay on Pet. of N. Crafts and als. 2.00
To one day viewing on said Pet. 3.00
" 12. To travel from Jay to Rumford on Pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. being an adjourned meeting, 22 miles. 2.20
To 14 day viewing and adjudicating on said Pet. 4.50
To travel from Turner to S. Paris on Pet. of a committee of the town of Paris, being an adjourned meeting, 22 miles. 2.00
To 5 days viewing and adjudicating on said Pet. 1.00
" 18. To travel from S. Paris to David Moulton's in Summer, on Pet. of said Moulton and als. 13 miles. 1.00
To three days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 1.00
" 20. To travel from David W. Corliss' in Summer, on Pet. of said Moulton and als. 13 miles. 1.00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of Daniel Beau & als. 16 miles. 1.00
" 21. To travel from Turner to Bethel on Pet. of Allen & Walker in W. Oxford will be necessary to pay said taxes and all intervening charges. 10.50
To travel home 85 miles. 8.50
" one day making Reports and plans. 3.00
\$160.50

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOB PRINCE.
Oxford, ss: Nov. 22, 1837. Sworn to before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.
March 29. To one day to appoint agents to take the census in the unincorporated Townships in said County, pursuant to an Act of March 2d, 1837.
Travel from Turner to Paris & home, 24 miles.
To one day viewing on said Pet.
To travel from Brownfield to Hiram and back to Daniel Beau & als. 55 miles.
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet.
To travel from Brownfield to Lovell on Pet. of Joseph Bassett's in Lovell and home, twice on Pet. of Wm. Lebaron and als. 16 miles.
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet.
To travel from Brownfield to Paris Cape agreeable to adjournment 33 miles.
" 26. To 7 days attendance on said Pet.
Oct. 12. To travel from Brownfield to Picham Finch in Baldwin and home, on Pet. of Ephraim Flint & others, being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners 16 miles.
To 3 days attendance on said Pet.
" 27. To 7 days attendance on said Pet.
" 28. To travel from Brownfield to Bridgeman's tavern in Bushfield on Pet. of Isaac Chase and others, 43 miles.
" 29. To 10 & 2 days attendance on said Pet.
" 30. To 10 & 2 days attendance on said Pet.
" 31. To travel from Brownfield to Jay hill on Pet. of Nathaniel Crafts and als. 18 miles, and one day attendance on said Pet.
To travel from Jay hill to Joe Hall's in Rumford on Pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. agreeable to adjournment, and from said Hall's home 85 ms.
" 32. To 14 days attendance on said Pet.
" 33. To travel from Paris Cape to David Moulton's in Summer, on Pet. of David Moulton and others 18 miles.
" 34. To 13 days attendance on said Pet.
" 35. To travel from Brownfield to Flagstaff's home 128 miles. 12.00
\$169.10

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford, ss: Nov. 2, 1837. Sworn to before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsey Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.
July 5. To travel to Denmark and home on Pet. of Committee of Denmark 100 miles. 10.00
To 2 days on same. 6.00
Sept. 13. To travel to Joseph Hall's in Rumford on Pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. 16 miles. 1.00
" 14. To travel from Andover to James Walker's in Bethel on Pet. of James Walker and als. 1.00
" 15. To 4 days on Pet. of James Walker and als. 1.00
" 16. To 6 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of Fred. Coburn and als. 1.00
" 17. To 6 days attendance on said Pet. 1.00
" 18. To travel from Brownfield to Flagstaff's home 128 miles. 12.00
\$169.10

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOHN HEARSEY.

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July 5. To travel to Denmark and home on Pet. of Committee of Denmark 100 miles. 10.00
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JOHN HEARSEY.

Oxford, ss: Nov. 2, 1837. Sworn to before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsey Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.
June Term, A. D. 1837. 1.00
To travel from Paris to Oxford 40 miles. 4.00
April 2. To travel to Carthage and home to carry papers to Freeman Ellis Agent, 24 miles. 2.00
May 2. To travel from home to Brownfield on Pet. of Daniel Beau & als. 83. 5.00
To travel from Brownfield to Hiram on Pet. of Joseph Brown and others, on a joint view with Cumberland County Commissioners, 20 miles.
To 3 days attendance on said petition. 2.00
To travel from Hiram to Brownfield, 73 miles. 7.75
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To travel from David W. Corliss' home on said Pet. 12 miles. 1.00
\$60.66

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Oxford, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared John Hearsey and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed, is true as to time, charges, and as to distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—WELD.

NOTICE. Given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of land in the town of Weld, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to the undersigned, Collector of the town Weld, for the year 1836, the respective sums, viz: 1.00
Names unknown. 1.00
Total. 1.00

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